THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

21 June 2001

AM 10:00 CONVENE, 441 F Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes: 17 May 2001

B. Dates of next meetings: 19 July 2001
20 September 2001

C. Update report: BZA action of 19 June 2001 on the Georgetown Incinerator Project (O.G. 01-90, 3100 South Street, NW).

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. Department of the Treasury / U.S. Mint

CFA 21/JUN/01- 1, 2002 Winter Olympic Commemorative five dollar gold coin and one dollar silver coin. Designs.

B. D.C. Commission on the Arts / D.C. Department of Public Works

CFA 21/JUN/01- 2, Southwest Gateway Project-Art in Public Places. Wall and ceiling murals. The underpass at 12th Street and Maine Avenue. Revised design. (Previous: CFA 17/MAY/01- 4)

C. National Park Service

1. CFA 21/JUN/01- 3, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial. Independence Avenue at the northwestern rim of the Tidal Basin. Information/Concept. (Previous: CFA 16/DEC/99-1, Competition guidelines).

2. CFA 21/JUN/01- 4, Washington Monument grounds. Constitution Avenue and 15th Street. Peripheral security bollards. Concept.

D. National Park Service / American Battle Monuments Commission

1. CFA 21/JUN/01- 5, Vietnam Veterans Memorial Commemorative Plaque. Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Site selection and design.

2. CFA 21/JUN/01- 6, World War II Memorial. 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Stone selections. Final. (Previous: CFA 16/NOV/00-6).

E. District of Columbia Public Schools / U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

1. CFA 21/JUN/01- 7, Patterson Elementary School, 4355 South Capitol Street, SW. Replacement school building. Revised concept. (Previous: CFA 17/MAY/01- 6).

2. CFA 21/JUN/01- 8, Kelly Miller Junior High School. 201 49th Street, NE. Replacement school building. Concept.

3. CFA 21/JUN/01- 9, Cleveland Elementary School. 1825 8th Street, NW. Building alterations and gymnasium addition. Concept.

F. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

a. O.G. 01-135, 3303 Water Street, NW. East Banc. Inc. New residential building. Concept.

b. Appendix I.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. S.L. 01-059, 2800 Davenport Street, NW. Fischman/Rabinowitz Residence. New single family dwelling. Concept development. (Last seen: 17 May 2001.)

b. Appendix II.

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-70 HPA. 01-150	2718 P Street, NW Martha Tirinnanzi Residence	Addition of third floor and alterations - conceptual

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to concept design for proposed addition of third floor and alterations to basement level doors to terrace, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 25 May 2001. Note is made that project will require a variance from the Board of Zoning Adjustment. File new submission of working drawings, including details and material samples, with permit application, for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-132 HPA. 01-275	3412 Q Street, NW Paul Dennett Residence	Addition to second floor - conceptual

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to concept design for proposed alterations and addition to second floor as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 16 May 2001. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-142 HPA. 01-286	3402 Dent Place, NW Sheila Duffy Residence	Alterations to rear and roof deck - conceptual

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Revisions to design of proposed roof deck and deletion of proposed alterations to rear make the proposed work not visible from public thoroughfare. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-149 HPA. 01-294	1621 35th Street, NW Dean Dilley Residence	Replacement fence and gates - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement-in-kind of board fence and gates on rear yard to match existing, including alignment of top of fence with brick garden wall between properties.

O.G. 01-153 HPA. 01-302	1680 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Long & Foster BEGG/Long & Foster Realtors	Sign - revised design - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for revised design for sign composed of back-lit individually-pin-mounted letters no taller than 12 inches high reading "BEGG/Long & Foster Realtors" located in front and side elevations as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 7 June 2001. See previous Action (O.G. 00-231).

O.G. 01-156 HPA. 01-319	3228 O Street, NW Phillippe De Dreuzy Residence	Repair porch, replacement fence in front and rear - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed repair of porch, including replacement-in-kind of porch elements where necessary. No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement board fence on rear, and for proposed replacement picket fence (painted white)on sides of front yard to match other fences on row of houses.

O.G. 01-158 HPA. 01-321	1079 Wisconsin Avenue, NW The Levy Group O Salon	Sign in marquee - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed sign composed of non-illuminated individually-pin-mounted letters no taller than 12 inches high reading "O salon" with logo on sign band of marquee. Existing projecting sign will be removed.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-160 HPA. 01-327	2730 P Street, NW Patrick John Residence	Rear deck and alterations - permit

RECOMMENDATION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed alterations to rear, including bay window on third floor and alterations to door openings on second floor. Previously proposed deck has been deleted from application. File new submission of working drawings,, including details and accurate complete elevations, with permit application for second floor alterations for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-162 HPA. 01-330	3013 P Street, NW Belson and Smart Residence	Brick garden wall - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed brick garden wall, partially constructed.

O.G. 01-164 HPA. 01-332	3147 P Street, NW Knight Residence	Alterations to rear terraces - conceptual

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and site visit of 22 May 2001 indicate that proposed terraces, fish pond and alterations to garden will not be visible from public thoroughfare. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 01-165 HPA. 01-333	1530 30th Street, NW Edith Schafer Residence	Replacement of stucco on side wall - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement of stucco veneer on side wall, which is repair and maintenance work, with a Hard Wall Stucco System to match existing, PROVIDED great care is given to location of new expansion joints, which should relate to existing architectural elements on the facade. Note is made that the Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Georgetown holds a facade easement on this property and have reviewed the proposed work. See letter from the Foundation to the owner.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-168 HPA. 01-337	3027 M Street, NW East Banc, Inc. Mixed use	Alterations to storefront - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to storefront as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 25 May 2001. Historic transom and cornice will be repaired. No objection to issuance of permit for repair of historic windows on 2nd floor and replacement double hung 1/1 wood windows on 3rd floor. File separate submission of permit application for any sign, including details, for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-169 * HPA. 01-338	3067 M Street, NW East Banc, Inc. MAC	Projecting sign - permit

RECOMMENDATION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed projecting sign which is not appropriate in addition to the previously approved sign scheme. New storefront design provides appropriate sign band for location of surface-mounted signs. See previous Action (O.G. 01-74).

O.G. 01-172 HPA 01-341	1661 35th Street, NW Barclay and Bordonaro Residence	Alterations - revised design - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed relocation of chimney, brick-infill of window openings on South wall, and for new basement window at corner as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 7 June 2001. New simulated-light wood double-hung window by Pella will match details of existing and replacement windows.

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* See ADDENDUM

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-174 HPA. 01-343	1041 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Grace Episcopal Church	Handicapped access ramps, addition and alterations - conceptual

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to concept design for proposed handicapped access ramps, additions off alley and alterations to paths. File new submission of working drawings, including details and material samples, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-175 HPA. 01-344	3077 M Street, NW Georgetown Partnership LLC Smith & Hawken	Awnings and signs - existing - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for two existing awnings with lettering on valance reading "Smith & Hawken", which had received previous approval. See previous Action (O.G. 00-230).

O.G. 01-177 HPA. 01-345	3124 Q Street, NW Patrice and Herbert Miller Bowie-Sevier-Miller House Residence	Swimming pool, and alterations - revised design - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for revisions to approved design for swimming pool, including terrace, pergola, chimney and a stucco retaining wall to be covered with landscaping; for wood fence along 32nd Street (instead of previously proposed retaining wall); and for modifications to east pavilion, including lattice and door on porch, spiral stair and garden fence.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-178 HPA. 01-347	1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Southern Financial Bank The Foundry	New ATM machine and sign - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed ATM machine and sign composed of non-illuminated individually-pin-mounted letters no taller than 12 inches high reading "Southern Financial Bank" on sign band above new storefront within arcade of The Foundry building.

O.G. 01-180 HPA. 01-350	3048 P Street, NW Eve Saville Residence	Replacement fence - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for 6' high board fence to replace existing stockade fence.

O.G. 01-181 HPA. 01-363	1200 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Edizione Realty Corp. United Colors of Benetton	Temporary construction sign - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for two proposed temporary construction signs for "United Colors of Benetton" for a period not to exceed 6 months. Signs will be installed on first floor windows, one on each facade on Wisconsin and M Street.

O.G. 01-182 HPA. 01-366	3021 Dent Place, NW Mike and Grace Nikkels Residence	Alterations to rear windows - revised design - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for revised design of rear elevation for proposed addition which was previously approved. See previous Action (O.G. 01-118).

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-185 HPA. 01-382	1517 30th Street, NW Nicole Sexton Residence	Replacement fence - permit

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and site visit of 18 June 2001 indicate that proposed replacement fence is not visible from public thoroughfare. Refer to the historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 01-186 HPA. 01-383	3327 O Street, NW Hans and Edith Wyss Residence	Alterations to roof and new rear dormer - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed raising of roof on main portion of historic house and introduction of new dormer on rear slope of roof. Proposed work is Phase I of previously approved design including a 1-story rear garden addition. Working drawings for alterations to roof conform to approved design. See previous Action (O.G. 00-244). File new submission of permit application for rear addition for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-192 HPA. 01-397	3237 M Street, NW Soleiman Brothers Partnership Aldo Shoes	Sign - permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed sign composed of individually pin-mounted back-lit letters no taller than 12 inches high reading "Aldo". Detail drawings conform to previously approved sign. See previous Action (O.G. 01-58)

O.G. 01-196 HPA. 01-401	3145 P Street, NW Coyne and Kolasky Residence	Two-story rear addition - permit

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and site visit of 18 June 2001 indicate that proposed two-story rear addition (one story plus basement) is not visible from public thoroughfare. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-212 HPA. 01-419	3108 P Street, NW Sherbacow and Karr Residence	New basement windows - permit

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and site visit of 18 June 2001 indicate that proposed alterations for basement windows are not visible from public thoroughfare. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 01-213 HPA. 01-420	3024 Q Street, NW Perry and Leslie Steiner Residence	2nd story rear addition - permit

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Submitted materials and site visit of 18 June 2001 indicate that proposed addition at second floor level is not visible from public thoroughfare. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

ADDENDUM

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-169 HPA. 01-338	3067 M Street, NW East Banc, Inc. MAC	Projecting sign - permit

STATUS: On HOLD until Old Georgetown Board meeting 3 July 2001 for further review at the written request of applicant.

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 01-050	144 Constitution Avenue, NE Sewall-Belmont House National Woman's Party	Renovation, repair and replacement roof - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for the renovation, repair and replacement roof as shown in drawings received and dated 11 June 2001.

S.L. 01-052	609 2nd Street, NE Union Veterinary Clinic Dr. Bruce Herwald	Replacement walkway - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Property is outside the Shipstead-Luce Act Jurisdiction of the Commission of Fine Arts. (Returned to Permit Processing Division, 14 June 2001.)

S.L. 01-053 HPA. 01-368	214 D Street, SE P. London	Reopen and reconfigure existing blocked windows - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: Returned without Action. Property is outside the Shipstead-Luce Act Jurisdiction of the Commission of Fine Arts. (Returned to Permit Processing Division, 14 June 2001.)

S.L. 01-054	122 C Street, NW Intrepid Real Estate Office Building	Brick facade repairs and garage entrance guardrails - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for the repair of the brick facades and new guardrails at the garage entrance as shown in drawings received and dated 11 June 2001.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 01-055 HPA. 01-372	601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Saul Subsidiary II	Enclose south vestibule - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit to enclose the south vestibule as shown in drawings received and dated 11 June 2001. Note: the design of additional signs will have to be submitted under a separate permit for review.

S.L. 01-056	4881 Colorado Avenue, NW C. Nelson Residence	Replacement garage - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for a replacement garage as shown in drawings received and dated 11 June 2001.

S.L. 01-057	4630 Broad Branch Road, NW A. Duvivier Residence	Three one-story additions - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for three, one-story additions to existing residence as shown in drawings received and dated 11 June 2001.

S.L. 01-058 HPA. 01-384	109 2nd Street, NE F. J. Tennies Evangelical Church Alliance	Stone artwork of the Ten Commandments - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for the installation in public space (the townhouse's front yard) of a three foot by three foot stone tablet engraved with the Ten Commandments as shown in materials and drawings received and dated 11 June 2001.

S.L. 01-060 HPA. 01-406	110 Maryland Avenue, NE Stout and Teauge	Replacement driveway, entrance walkway, and landscaping

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for the replacement driveway, entrance walkway and landscaping in public space as shown in drawings received and dated 15 June 2001.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 01-061	4701 Linnean Avenue, NW Goldstein Residence	Replacement pool and fences - Permit

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to the issuance of permit for the replacement pool and fences as shown in drawings received and dated 19 June 2001.

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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS PRE-MEETING TOUR

21 June 2001

Convene: 8:00 a.m., National Building Museum, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

1. Vietnam Veterans Memorial, inspection of several sites for addition of commemorative plaque.

2. Washington Monument grounds, to view mock-up of security bollards.

3. Underpass at Maine Avenue and 12th Street, to view location of proposed murals, Southwest Gateway–Art in Public Places project.

Members present:
J. Carter Brown, Chairman
Harry G. Robinson III, Vice-Chairman
Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel
Eden Rafshoon

Staff present:
Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
Jeffrey R. Carson, Assistant Secretary
Sue Kohler
Frederick J. Lindstrom

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

21 June 2001

The meeting was convened at 10 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices in the National Building Museum, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, after a tour of project sites.

Members present: Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
Hon. Harry G. Robinson III, Vice-Chairman
Hon. Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel
Hon. Eden Rafshoon

Staff present: Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson, Assistant Secretary
Ms. Sue Kohler
Mr. Frederick J. Lindstrom
Mr. José Martínez-Canino

National Capital Planning Commission staff present: Mr. David Hamilton
Ms. Stephanie Secrest
Mr. George Toop
Ms. Nancy Witherell

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes of the 17 May meeting. The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, approved as:

19 July
20 September

C. Update report: BZA action of 19 June on the Georgetown Incinerator Project (O.G. 01-90, 3100 South Street, N.W.) Mr. Martínez reported that the BZA had postponed voting until the 26th because of a missing member who needed to vote. He said the staff would notify the members of the decision made at that time.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. Department of the Treasury, United States Mint

CFA 21/JUN/01-1, 2002 Winter Olympics commemorative five dollar gold coin and one dollar silver coin. Designs. Staff member Sue Kohler introduced this submission, noting that the designs had been included in the members' pre-meeting packet. She asked Jack Szcerban to make the presentation.

Mr. Szcerban said the legislation authorized a mintage of 80,000 gold and 400,000 silver coins. He said the Mint staff had worked closely with the Salt Lake City Organizing Committee in coming up with the designs, and had been given certain themes and requirements from the beginning. First, they were told that no specific sports were to be represented; unlike the previous summer games in Atlanta when a large number of different coins were produced, this program authorized only two, and it would be very difficult to make a choice of sports without seeming to show favoritism. Some of the design elements required were the crystal snowflake, the primary identity mark of the Salt Lake games, and the "rhythm of the land" theme, expressed in a pattern of sharp angles to recall the mountain peaks and the canyons of Utah.

Beginning with the obverse of the silver dollar, Mr. Szcerban showed three choices. Design #1 was favored by both the sponsoring organization and the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. It showed the crystal snowflake with "Salt Lake Games 2000" and the Olympic Rings below ; the finish would be textured on the right and polished on the left. Design #2 was very similar, as was #3, except that the elements were organized in a slightly different fashion. The Commission preferred #1 or #3 over #2, but agreed there was little difference.
Turning to the silver dollar reverse, Mr. Szcerban showed the sponsoring organization's preferred design, #5, featuring the skyline of Salt Lake City against the Wasatch Mountains with the "rhythm of the land" element at the top and the inscription "XIX Olympic Winter Games". The buildings and the mountains would be frosted and the background polished. He noted that the winter games had a theme of Fire and Ice; for the coins they had decided to emphasize the Ice theme on the silver coins. This was shown on the obverse designs by the snowflake and on the reverse by the depiction of Salt Lake City and the mountains of northern Utah. Design #4, showing just the mountains, was not considered as successful in depicting the location of the games, which was one of the elements the Olympic committee required The Chairman had one request: He was concerned about the lack of separation between the skyline and the mountain backdrop and asked that the Mint study a way to differentiate them, by texture or some other means. Otherwise, the Commission agreed with the Olympic committee's choice.

For the gold coins, Mr. Szcerban showed designs #6, #7, and #8 for the obverse. Number 6 was the choice of the sponsoring organization and the CCCAC, and it featured the asymmetrical placement of a raised crystal snowflake made of several textured elements, with a polished field. The Chairman said he preferred #8 because of its simplicity, the placing of the snowflake in the center, and the use of the Olympic Rings. He thought, however, that the Mint artists might want to look at the textures again with an eye to achieving more differentiation. Design #7 was not considered acceptable by any of the organizations or agencies responsible for reviewing the designs.

For the reverse, design #13, a view of the Delicate Arch in Arches National Park in southern Utah, was preferred by the sponsoring organization as representative of the Fire theme and the heat of the desert. The CCCAC vetoed it, however, say it had nothing to do with the Olympics; the Commission members felt the same way. Another design that did not say "winter", "Utah", or "Fire", although it did say "Olympics", was #9; it combined a laurel branch with the Olympic motto in Latin: "Citius, Altius, Fortius". Mr. Szcerban said they told the sponsors that a true "Fire" theme might prove more successful, and he showed designs #10, #11, and #12, all having as a theme the Olympic cauldron or torch. Of the three, the members all preferred #10, which featured a large cauldron in the center and was also the choice of the sponsors.

Mr. Szcerban thanked the members and said he would take their suggestions back to the Mint. Exhibit A

B. D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities/D.C. Department of Public Works

CFA 21/JUN/01-2, Southwest Gateway Project-Art in Public Places. Wall and ceiling murals in the underpass at 12th Street and Maine Avenue. Revised design. (Previous: CFA 17/MAY/01-4) Ms. Kohler recalled the previous presentation and the changes the Commission had suggested to the artist, G. Byron Peck. She said the Commission had driven through the underpass during their pre-meeting tour, and then introduced Sherry Schwechten, who in turn introduced Anthony Gittens, executive director of her organization, and Alex Simpson, the assistant director.

Ms. Schwechten said that based on the Commission's comments, the artist had reconsidered several of the design elements and was ready to present a concept that would indicate the direction in which he would like to proceed. She said the blue tile borders had been eliminated and mural fragments inserted instead of using the large, realistic postcard views. She noted, however, that community representatives were strongly in favor of including some views of their neighborhood and its history and were not always in favor of the simple, geometric designs She showed drawings of the new proposals, adding that these were for the interior of the tunnels only; she said the exterior entrance elements would be presented later. Ms. Schwechten said it should be stressed that the images shown on the new drawings were not necessarily the final ones, that they should be considered concepts to illustrate the direction in which they were going. She asked the artist to continue the presentation.

Mr. Peck said he thought the members could appreciate the length of the tunnels now that they had driven through them, and because of the length he wanted to continue with the theme of a serpentine flow of colorful, abstract, mosaic patterns. At the same time, fragments of imagery pertaining to the Southwest neighborhood would be introduced into the abstract patterns without disturbing the flow, so that the community could relate to them.

There was further discussion of the amount of imagery Mr. Peck should include, from the aesthetic viewpoint as well as that of driver distraction. He was urged to keep the imagery to a minimum, preferably limiting it to small, porthole-sized panels at pedestrian level only. The Vice-Chairman thought a mock-up of some sort, perhaps in brown paper, would be helpful. As for the proposed decoration of the tunnel entrances, the Chairman thought these were really part of the city rather than the tunnel and would not be improved by decoration. There was a consensus, however, that the concept for the interior decoration could be approved, with design development to proceed along the lines suggested. Exhibit B

C. National Park Service

1. CFA 21/JUN/01-3, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial, Independence Avenue at the northwestern rim of the Tidal Basin. Information/Concept. (Previous: CFA 16/DEC/99-1, Competition guidelines.) Staff member Frederick Lindstrom introduced John Parsons from the Park Service to begin this presentation. Mr Parsons said this would be an informational presentation of the competition design as selected. He said it was faithful to the design guidelines as established by the Park Service, this Commission, and the Planning Commission, and he added that the Park Service was very excited about the central design theme. He introduced Dr. Ed Jackson, executive director of the Martin Luther King Memorial Foundation, who in turn, introduced the new president of the Foundation, attorney Harry E. Johnson. Mr. Johnson said the Foundation looked forward to working with the Commission "to bring together the mission and the plans of Dr. King, to emphasize what he has done in this world, not just for America but this world." Dr. Jackson then commented on others he would introduce, a "collage" of individuals who would speak about their part in bringing the memorial to this point–members of the programming committee, the design jury, and the designers themselves.

The first speaker, Dr. James Chaffers, was part of the design committee that developed the program. He said the committee had sought consensus in three areas of concern. The first was to find an overarching theme that would guide their discussions; the second was to make a distinction between the concept of a monument and that of a memorial; the third involved the themes and issues of site selection. In regard to the latter, he said all site criteria were guided by the potential of the King Memorial to serve as a "key visual anchor for an expanded Mall environment" and "a key unifying element within a proposed processional path of leadership." He saw the King Memorial as a means of tying together the legacies of Washington, Lincoln, King, Roosevelt, Jefferson, and others. He said the memorial should not be a public shrine or a sculptural monument to the past, but a living memorial to Dr. King's legacy. It should be an oasis for congregation, contemplation and celebration, a hallowed spot where King would be embraced as a world stage performer, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, as well as a leader in America during a transforming period in its history.

Dr. Chaffers said three distinct but interwoven program components had been developed, essentially thematic in nature and symbolically expressed as: The Man, the Movement, and the Message. The Man theme required all design participants to "exemplify the value of personal empowerment". The Movement theme was "intended to demonstrate the value of active citizenship", and the Message theme required a design that would "articulate the value...of human worth and dignity." Dr. Chaffee ended by saying that the design guidelines were never intended to include constraints and checklists that would tie the hands of the entrants.

Two members of the design competition jury followed. Dr. Wells-Bowie commented on the challenge of adhering to the theme as expressed by Dr. Chaffers, and to the key design features that would enable the memorial to honor Dr. King and his love of human dignity and freedom, and at the same time respect the historic and contemporary significance of the Mall. Professor John Lockard commented on what the jury was looking for and what aspect of the winning design won over the jury. He said the jury was looking for a design that, among other things, exhibited dignity, beauty, a sense of place on the Mall and in American history, and an illustration of both justice and promise. What most impressed the jury in this design was the sense of place, in the midst of the great leaders of the country, that would be shared with future generations.

The last speaker was Dr. Clayborne Carson, editor of the King papers. He said that in working with the papers he had quickly become impressed with the fact that Dr. King not only had historical importance but continued to affect people around the world. He said he would like to offer a bit of advice based on his work, and that was that the memorial should be based on King's words, not on his physicality, not on statues, but on his ideas, because that was what conveyed the importance of the man. Finally, he commented on the importance of King as a symbol for a series of movements that have had a great impact on people all over the world, as seen in the large number of designers from other countries who entered the competition.

Dr. Jackson then introduced Boris Dramov and Bonnie Fisher, partners in the ROMA Design Group, designers of the memorial.

Mr. Dramov showed the competition drawings and a model and said he would like to highlight ROMA's interpretation of some of the basic principles of the program and then discuss the specifics of how the design solution had been implemented. He noted first Dr. King's influence on the country's democratic institutions and its concern for social justice and human rights, and he said they had tried to place him within the context of the other leaders commemorated on the Mall; because of the unique location of the site they had tried to emphasize particularly the axial relationship between this memorial and the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials. Commenting on the way in which Dr. King's life was inextricably linked to democratic ideals and active citizenship, and his recognition of the personal acts of courage of many individuals in support of these ideals, Mr. Dramov said they had tried to emphasize within the design the relationship between the individual experience and the group experience. They had also tried to capture the engaging quality of King's speech, the emotional content, and the rich metaphorical and historical language to which Dr. Carson had alluded. Ms. Fisher commented on how Dr. King had drawn upon the American landscape, in the tradition of the great American writers, noting his references to specific places, such as Stone Mountain, Georgia, as well as more general place references. Mr. Dramov recalled also King's positive attitude during troubled times, and he said the memorial should reflect that; it should not be a shrine, it should not be about death, but instead it should be about hope and positive change for the future while at the same time not forgetting the struggles of the past.

Turning to the site and to the design of the memorial, Mr. Dramov said they wanted to create a memorial that would contribute to the larger landscape of the Mall; to this end one of the basic aspects of the memorial design was the way in which it embraced the Tidal Basin, becoming an integral part of it. It was a shape that reflected Dr. King's approach to the inclusiveness of all people and was also calm and tranquil. Ms. Fisher added that this was important in light of the traffic on the nearby roads. The Chairman asked if they had been successful in having West Basin Drive moved and was told that they had, that it would intersect Independence Avenue in a right angle intersection, rather than swing east in a curve, thus providing adequate space for the memorial. Mr. Dramov said the chain link fence around the polo fields would also be removed, although the playing fields would remain, as would the existing cherry trees along the Tidal Basin; they were thought to be particularly appropriate to the memorial as they bloomed at about the time of Dr. King's death.

The memorial would be defined at the north, near Independence Avenue, by a curved, bermed wall that would vary in height along its length. He explained that there would be some "sculpting" of the land to accomplish this because of the 8-foot change in grade from the Tidal Basin up to Independence Avenue. There would be inscriptions on the wall, where they could be placed at eye level, and a

narrow path on top, along which would be twenty-four niches, set within the trees, each dedicated to individuals who gave their lives for the civil rights cause. This would be a contemplative area, allowing people to experience the memorial more as individuals. Water would flow from these niches down over the wall.

The entrance to the memorial would be from a diagonal paved area at the intersection of West Basin Drive and Independence Avenue, through two huge, rough, split stones–symbolically the "Mountain of Despair" parted–whose inner surfaces would be polished to take inscriptions. A view of the Jefferson Memorial would be framed as the visitor walked between the stones. Ahead would be another stone, the "Stone of Hope", which might be the center piece removed from the single boulder split to form the entrance. One side would be polished for an inscription, and as one moved around the stone, the partially-developed figure of Dr. King gazing toward the Jefferson Memorial would emerge, carved from the stone. As the visitor completed his visit to the memorial at the Tidal Basin and turned to exit, Dr. King would be seen in relation to the Lincoln Memorial.

Mr. Dramov said the landscape had been created to emphasize contrasts–light and shade, rough and smooth, hard and soft–to involve the basic senses as Dr. King's words were read. Ms. Fisher said they had tried to include, in both the landscape and hardscape, elements of the American landscape referred to in Dr. King's speeches. She noted the use of southern magnolias, American oak, evergreens, the Mall elm, and cherry trees, from the Tidal Basin edge up into the memorial space.

Mr. Dramov concluded the presentation by saying that he hoped the complexity and unfolding of certain parts of the message would allow for more interpretation and discovery each time the memorial was visited, rather than having it all apparent during the first visit. Ms. Fisher said she hoped that the visitor going from one memorial to the next in the vicinity would have a sense of the historical continuum between the Declaration of Independence, the Gettysburg Address, and the speech that Dr. King gave at the civil rights march.

Dr. Jackson said the next step for them would be a series of internal design reviews, resulting in modifications and refinements to the design which would be presented to their Board. With the Board's approval, the design would again be presented to the Commission for a formal concept review.

The Chairman thanked everyone for their presentations and said he had been very impressed by the winning competition design. He commended the design team on providing a sense of place, a sense of the environment as a whole, a framed view, and a wonderful symbolic quality, as well as the opportunity to use King's words so effectively. He said he realized there was still a long road ahead, that details, materials, and particularly vertical dimensions were all of great importance, and he noted that the drawings and small model didn't as yet give much sense of how the memorial was going to feel. Then he asked for comments on how the design fit within the guidelines that had been established.

Mr. Parsons asked to speak, saying it might be helpful if he reported on what had happened when this presentation had been given to the National Capital Planning Commission. First, he said, there was great excitement about the design concept, especially the "Mountain of Despair" and the "Stone of Hope". The concerns expressed included the following: (1) The lack of visibility through to the Tidal Basin from Independence Avenue, created by the bermed wall; it should be transparent. Mr. Parsons thought that was fixable. (2) The recognition within the niches of those who had died in support of the civil rights movement. He said that was a bit problematic since the authorization was for a

memorial to Dr. King and no one else, but at the same time the program called for recognition of the movement, which was the reason for bringing in other people. He said he hoped that could be done with inscriptions reeognizing these people but not memorializing them. (3) The interruption of the view as one progressed through the "Mountain of Despair", which was neeessarily interrupted by the bridge taking the pathway along the top of the wall aeross the opening. It seemed that people walking across the gap in the "Mountain of Despair" would be disruptive to this special experienee. The Chairman agreed this was a difficult problem to solve, noting that the bridge might also cut off the view of the Jefferson Memorial. He asked the architect if he had any solutions in mind, and Mr. Dramov said he had, and there were a number of things he was working on. In regard to the names in the niches, Dr. Jackson said they were not part of their design eriteria, and would not be an item they would try to retain, although he did think the niches themselves were something that they found interesting and would like to keep. As for the bridge, he liked the idea of framing the Jefferson Memorial but would wait to see what suggestions the arehitect would make.

Ms. Diamonstein had some questions for Mr. Dramov. She asked how many people the memorial could accommodate; Mr. Dramov said they had not yet done any extensive research on that, and Ms. Diamonstein said she thought they should eonsider it. She and the Chairman asked other questions about dimensions and were answered as follows:

Width of upper pathway: 14-16 feet
Height of portal: 10 feet
Niehes: 10 feet deep, 20 feet wide
Height from plaza to top of wall at it highest: 18 feet
Height of entrance stones and stone with King portrait: 20 feet (the maximum allowed)

The Viee-Chairman asked Mr. Parsons what degree of transpareney he expeeted to get when driving along Independence Avenue. Mr. Parson replied that aeeording to the guidelines, one should be able to see through the trees (in the winter) to the Tidal Basin. To do that the wall would have to be lowered, and the result would be that the memorial would have less eontainment; if the wall were lowered very mueh, the bridge would have to disappear and along with it the upper walk. He said at this point more work would have to be done with eross-seetioning before any answers could be given. Ms. Fisher agreed, adding that with reeonfiguration of the elements on the site, and with the realignment of West Basin Drive, new views would open up. The Chairman asked if any eherry trees would have to be taken out; he was told that the guidelines permitted moving a few –two or three–and that was what they would do. Mr. Dramov said fortunately the ones that would have to be moved were young ones and eould be moved fairly easily. The Chairman observed that sometimes a vista can be enhanced by framing it, and he cited the example of the East Building of the National Gallery of Art and the way it had been sited to frame both the Mall and the Capitol.

There were no more questions from the members, and the Chairman then asked for any comments from the publie. Arehiteet Elena Sturdza asked to eomment. She thought the memorial would fail to eonneet properly with the Lineoln Memorial, that all activity was towards the Jefferson. She said some tall vertieal element would make the memorial more visible and solve the problem of eonneetion to the other memorials; some refleetive water in the right directions would help, too. She found the large stones too rough and heavy, and thought something light and transparent would better express King's dream of a bright future. She thought glass would have been a more appropriate

material for the memorial. Her final comment was that the public should see all 900 competition entries, because there were undoubtedly other ideas there that would be helpful to the design.

The Chairman's last thought was that nothing had been mentioned about seating. He thought that if the memorial was to be a place of contemplation, seating was an essential element. No action was required. Exhibit C

(The agenda order was changed to accommodate people who had to leave, and item D.2 was discussed next.)

D. National Park Service/American Battle Monuments Commission

2. CFA 21/JUN/01-6, World War II Memorial, 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Stone selections. Final. (Previous: CFA 16/NOV/00-6.) The Assistant Secretary first reminded the audience that the sole reason that the memorial was on the agenda was for a discussion of the stone selections; any comments following the presentation were to address that subject only. He then introduced Ambassador Haydn Williams from the American Battle Monuments Commission to begin the presentation.

Ambassador Williams recalled that this was the ninth public meeting on the World War II Memorial, in addition to about six site visits dealing with the site, design, and material selection. He said the ABMC would like to present six stones at this meeting for the horizontal and vertical elements of the memorial, and he noted the samples on the table and larger ones in the room. He asked architect Friedrich St. Florian to discuss them.

Mr. St. Florian said the decision to use granite rather than marble or any other stone came early, and the choice was based on logical considerations regarding both formal qualities and aesthetics. He noted the superior strength, longevity, and ability to resist water absorption of granite over other stones. He said two principal stones had been chosen. For all the vertical surfaces–inner and outer rampart walls, the pillars and the arches–Kershaw granite from South Carolina had been selected. He said it was not only a beautiful stone but had in its coloration earth-colored components that gave it a desirable warmth, especially in combination with Ray Kaskey's bronze sculpture. The second primary stone, for the horizontal surfaces, was Green County granite from Georgia; it would be the principal stone for the memorial plaza. He showed samples of both stones, noting that they were very complementary to each other in structure, surface tension, and coloration.

Mr. St. Florian then showed two new green stones, which were not part of the original palette. He recalled that the Commission had asked that they search for greens (to create the paving pattern) that would offer more contrast to the principal paving stone than the ones shown originally. Mr. St. Florian said they had been unable to find anything in the United States but had discovered two excellent choices from Brazil: Moss Green, a deep green that would be used for the center panels of the plaza paving pattern; and Rio Verde, a lighter green for the panel surrounds and plaza borders. He thought that increasing the number of green stones in the paving pattern was consistent with the idea of "greening" the memorial, as was the addition of grass panels at the ceremonial entrance. The Chairman said he would have no objection to using stone from outside the United States; he commented that we live in a global society and noted that the stone for the Vietnam Memorial wall came from India.

Completing his presentation of the stone selections, Mr. St. Florian said they would use Mount Airy granite, the current stone used for the coping of the Rainbow Pool, for their rebuilt version. For the apron inside, they had selected Academy Black, and he noted that it would always be wet and would look much darker than the sample. Mr. St. Florian said he believed the stones selected would give grace, strength and unity to the memorial. He thought the scheme of earth colors, particularly the Kershaw, would blend well with the bronze sculptural elements and with the nearby trees and water, as well as with the stone colors of the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. He said he had visited all the American quarries to inspect the consistency and the quantity available of each stone and was very pleased with what he found.

Lastly, Mr. St. Florian discussed the proposed finishes. He said the stones used for paving would be flame-finished, to provide the necessary traction for safety. The vertical elements would range from flame to pointed–an old-fashioned hand finish often used for memorials–and then to steel and perhaps to honed. The rounded parts of the pillars and the piers of the arches, for example, would have a smoother finish than other parts; final decisions would be made with a mock-up on the site. Mr. St. Florian said he had shown the choices to stone mason John Benson and his son, Nick, who would be carving the inscriptions, and they felt very comfortable with them.

The Vice-Chairman made a motion that the stone selection be accepted; it was seconded and the Chairman then asked if there were any comments from the public. Judy Scott Feldman, co-chairman of the National Coalition to Save Our Mall, asked to speak. First she commended the Commission on the way the Martin Luther King Memorial had been handled, and then said it had made her very sad about the World War II Memorial. She commented that Congress and the President had rushed through legislation that attempted to nullify all the laws pertaining to past decisions on the World War II Memorial, and had absolved this Commission from responsibility for ignoring those laws, but it was stated that future modifications would conform to those laws.

Therefore, she thought the choice of stone should conform to NEPA and the Commemorative Works Act; the memorial should not encroach on another memorial and the Mall's open spaces and vistas should be protected. She said the Chairman and Mr. St. Florian had often said that the memorial would not obstruct vistas and would be remarkably transparent, but she thought the granite looked quite opaque to her, and she thought someone walking in the sunken plaza or around the 17-foot high pillars would have a hard time seeing through it. She thought the Commission's approval should be contingent on a full-scale mock-up of the entire design to see if the choice of stone would impinge on the vistas and on the Mall.

The next speaker was George Idelson, a World War II veteran. He said he had come to see how the Commission functioned and was impressed with the time devoted to fine details, such as the interior of a tunnel. At the same time, he said, the Commission seemed unconcerned, and had not devoted a minute to the "mounting criticism from around the world" since the decision was made to put the World War II Memorial on the Mall.

There were no more requests to comment, and the Chairman called for a vote. The members voted unanimously to approve the stone selection in its entirety. Exhibit D

(After a short recess the Commission returned to consider item D.1 on the agenda.)

D. National Park Service/American Battle Monuments Commission

1. CFA 21/JUN/01-5, Vietnam Veterans Memorial Commemorative Plaque. Site selection and design. Mr. Lindstrom introdueed John Parsons to begin the presentation. Mr. Parsons said that in June 2000 Congress had directed the Park Service to place a plaque somewhere at the Vietnam Memorial as an addition to the memorial, honoring those who died after the war, as a direct result of their service in the war, and whose names were not listed. The plaque was to be limited in size to no less than 6 square feet and no more than18 square feet. He said they were treating it as though it were a memorial under the Commemorative Works Act; the first step was to do an alternative site study, and that was what they were presenting at this time. Another unique aspect of this projeet was that the American Battle Monuments Commission, rather than the Park Service, was direeted to handle it. Therefore, he introduced Kenneth Pond from the ABMC to begin the presentation.

Before beginning, Mr. Pond noted the presence of representatives from three organizations with a great interest in the project–the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, the Vietnam War in Memory Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund; he said he was delighted to have them participate. He said the ABMC was honored to have been given the responsibility to build this plaque. and was here to seek the Commission's endorsement of a site, design, and inscriptions to be placed on the plaque. He turned the presentation over to Dale Means, the program manager.

Colonel Means said they had begun by studying the Public Law providing for the plaque and the Commemorative Works Aet, as well as the existing components of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the site seleetion study for the Vietnam Women's Memorial. Then they developed their site selection criteria, which ineluded the following elements: compatibility, character of the setting, aeeessibility, existing site amenities, and the size of the site. Nine sites were selected and initially numbers 1, 2, and 3 were seleeted. The National Capital Memorial Commission, however, seleeted # 6. He recalled that this Commission had looked at all these sites during the pre-meeting tour. He said their recommendation was that this Commission approve site #6 for the following reasons: It was off a major walkway where it would get good visibility; it would relate well to the Three Servicemen statue and the immediate area; it would fit well within the entire memorial area; it would have a good sight line to the wall; and it eould be sensitively integrated into the setting with very little environmental impaet.

Turning to the design coneept, Colonel Means showed the initial proposal–a polished black granite pedestal on whieh would be plaeed a 2 by 3-foot bronze plaque with an inscription. He showed the members the proposed inscription. Since the preferred site had changed, he said the pedestal would have to be made smaller and the inscription might be inscribed directly on the stone

Before asking for a discussion, the Chairman ealled on several people who had asked to testify. The first was Jan Seruggs from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. He said he appreciated the work the ABMC had done, but said their own highly competent architectural advisors had considered the placement, design, and inseription on the plaque, and thought all three elements needed more thoughtful and professional treatment. He said this would be a permanent alteration to the memorial, and it must meet the very highest standards, as had all previous elements put in place sinee 1982; he thought sueh standards were laeking in the ABMC's proposal, and he found the design very amateurish. He said the design would, of course, be dictated by the loeation on the 3-aere site, and he thought the most

useful outcome of this meeting would probably be some guidance from the Commission on the placement, or a process to determine the placement. Mr. Scruggs also criticized the inscription as less than noteworthy, and thought submissions should be requested from scholars, veterans, and other members of the public. He then introduced J.C. Cummings, the architect working with him.

Mr. Cummings noted that the legislation required consultation with the architect working with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, and as such, he would like to bring his long experience working with the memorial, beginning with his work for Cooper-Lecky in 1981, to the consideration of the plaque. He said the ABMC's preferred location did not seem appropriate to him because it was likely to be seen by the visitor as the dedication statement for the memorial. He noted that there was no dedication at the Three Servicemen Statue, nor at the Women's Memorial, and he observed that the dedication on the wall did not begin until the visitor was half way along it–if they even noticed it then. Secondly, he thought the object proposed had little formal relationship to the existing memorial or any of its elements and had a temporary appearance. He said that although it needed to be a tertiary element, it could be integrated into the memorial in such a way that it would have a sense of permanence and appropriateness. He said originally he had thought that he and landscape architect George Dickey would design the plaque because they have had such a strong connection with the memorial. He said the reason the existing additions were so successful was that the designers had become very familiar with the powerful but subtle design theory that had gone into the previous elements on the site. The Chairman commented that it might have had something to do with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, too.

Mr. Cummings thought that if another designer were to be brought in, a second site study would be required, one which would include a definition of the sacred areas that each of the memorial elements required and a study of how visitors use the memorial; it should also include any future work that might occur on the site. He thought it would be possible to borrow from the existing geometries on the site. After discussing these and the possibility of a site near the Women's Memorial, he concluded by saying that the best opportunity would be to take the circular geometry of the Three Servicemen Statue, the paved area around it, and the flag pole base, and place the plaque in a location that was not on a major route but where people would discover it, either by themselves or when it was pointed out by a tour group leader. He suggested a site in the area immediately behind the statue, but said he had not yet done a thorough study.

The next speaker was George Dickey, the landscape architect for the Vietnam Women's Memorial. He said the previous speakers had covered most of the points, but he wanted to add his agreement to the statement that this was a three-dimensional issue; he said there was talk about geometries but everyone was looking at plans. His concern was that from a site standpoint further study was needed because any element placed on the ABMC's preferred site, no matter how configured, would appear to be the foreground for an event yet to take place. As the designer of the Vietnam Women's Memorial and the paths leading to it, he said he had an understanding of the problem of traffic in a memorial area, and he knew that would be a problem at site #6. He also thought the concept design and setting needed to be restudied; hiding the simple form of the stone and plaque in a planting of cotoneaster was not the way to use landscape design. He said he had been a senior landscape architect with SOM when Constitution Gardens was designed, and he was very familiar with the creativity of those paths and why they were arranged the way they were; therefore, he said, unless the geometries to be dealt with were studied, the correct form for the plaque element would never be discovered.

The last speaker was the husband of Ruth Coder Fitzgerald, president of the Vietnam War In Memory Memorial. He read her statement, which gave the background for the plaque project, which would honor those veterans who died after the war from a range of diseases linked to Agent Orange exposure, a variety of other service-related illnesses and the effects of post-traumatic stress disorder. She said the plaque project was an outgrowth of the In Memory Ceremonial Services originally held on Memorial Day and Veterans Day by the former Friends of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Auxiliary, now discontinued; currently it continued on a once-a-year basis. She said she had participated on behalf of her late brother, and along with others worked for the successful passage of legislation authorizing the plaque. She said they hoped to dedicate the plaque on Memorial Day 2002, and urged all those involved to avail themselves of the best design and literary expertise to ensure that the plaque would be an appropriate addition to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and an emotional touchstone that would honor these veterans and their families.

The Chairman asked for any comments from the proponents. Mr. Pond said that rather than place the Commission in a difficult position, the ABMC would like to go back to the drawing board. He said until this morning they had been unaware that there were any differences of opinion. He said he wanted it done right, being a Vietnam veteran himself, and he would work with Mr. Scruggs to make that happen. Exhibit E

(The Commission returned to item C.2)

C. National Park Service

2. CFA 21/JUN/01-3, Washington Monument grounds. Constitution Avenue and 15th Street. Peripheral security bollards. Concept. The Assistant Secretary noted that the Commission had inspected a mock-up on their pre-meeting tour and said that, briefly, the security proposal entailed placing a line of 40-inch high metal bollards, set in a concrete band, roughly 200 feet out from the monument. He asked John Parsons to elaborate on the proposal.

The Chairman first asked Mr. Parsons if such a measure was really needed. Mr. Parsons said a security study had been conducted, and they had learned that the more other targets were hardened–for example the White House, Capitol, major federal buildings–the more vulnerable the weaker targets became. It was with that advice that the Jersey barriers had been placed around the monument. He noted that when the restoration work was in progress they were not noticed so much, but now they had become a eyesore. He said security for the monument was one of the most difficult design issues the Park Service had faced. As 200 feet was given as the minimum distance from the base for the security devices, the first thought had been to go all the way around the perimeter of the grounds, but that was way beyond the budget so they had not brought that proposal. In the hope that all this would be temporary, they had considered the various options of retaining walls, planters, bollards like those around the White House, but all these required regrading, and the undulating grade and prairie-like quality of the setting would be lost. For the record, he said the bollards the Commission had seen would be steel tubes, 24 inches in diameter, 40 inches high, and 4 feet on center; there would be 370 of them.

The Chairman told Mr. Parsons that when the Commission had seen the mock-up the reaction was immediate and unanimous that this solution would be totally unacceptable. He said it would create a "staccato rhythm" that would be read as part of the Washington Monument; also, the form was so

visually jumpy and disruptive that he could not imagine that any Commission of Fine Arts, even with seven different members, would approve it. He thought either nothing should be done (which would be the Commission's preferred solution) and the government should accept the fact that it would have to rebuild the monument if anything happened–and he thought the chances of that were minuscule–or the security elements should be placed out at the perimeter as they are around the Ellipse. He said that kind of protection was now part of the vocabulary and accepted by everyone; it would then become an experience of the street, not the monument. He thought the government could afford it and not be seen as fiscally irresponsible. He said the wonderful flow of the prairie right up to the monument was what had to be defended in this case. He added that if chains could be used between the bollards as they are at the White House the Park Service might be able to get rid of the unsightly snow fences it used for crowd control. Ms. Diamonstein agreed, saying that there must be another solution other than the vintage snow fences–she said it was hard to tell if snow or a sandstorm was about to descend on the Mall. As for vehicular access, she thought that could be solved without too much difficulty.

Mr. Parsons said the snow fences were there just for the 4th of July, for safety reasons; the other occasion for their use was to protect recently seeded grass areas. Ms. Diamonstein thought the bollards and chains would go a long way toward solving such problems, and surely, something better than snow fences could be found.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Parsons for the mock-up and the presentation; he said the Commission would do anything it could to strengthen his hand in this dilemma. Exhibit F

E. District of Columbia Public Schools/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. CFA 21/JUN/01-7, Patterson Elementary School, 4355 South Capitol Street, S.W. Replacement school building. Revised consept. (Previous: CFA 17/MAY/01-6.) Mr. Lindstrom recalled the previous submission and the Commission's request for a design that was less institutional and then introduced Jeffrey Luker from Quinn Evans to show the Commission a revised design.

Mr. Luker said that after their initial disappointment and their concern about what would happen to the schedule, they were energized by the challenge and proceeded to develop a new design which they thought was a big improvement. He noted that they had sent preliminary drawings to see if they were on the right track, and given encouragement, they had carried them forward to keep the project on schedule. He said the basic building mass and the plans had not been changed, but all the facades had been redesigned. He then showed an aerial view and reviewed again the type of apartment development and small commercial center around the school, noting also the sloping ground which dictated the variation from one-to three-story massing. He also pointed out a parking area for the apartments to the north of the school and said they had developed their site so that they could put the school parking adjacent to that existing parking. Mr. Luker then turned the presentation over to design architect Jim Jelliffe from Fanning/Howey.

Mr. Jelliffe showed drawings of the new facades, saying that they had made an effort to add more color, form and texture to the building to make it more appealing to elementary school children. There would be two brick colors, tan and red, with cast stone trim, and in some areas the brick would be moved in and out slightly to add richness and shadow detail without increasing square footage or cost. Brighter colors would be used on downspouts and scuppers, and blue and yellow (the school colors)

tile insets in a diamond shape would be added as accents to make the facades a little more lively. The Chairman asked about window revisions and additions, and Mr. Jelliffe compared old and new drawings, pointing out that the windows had been made taller, additional ones added, and the pattern changed to provide a more interesting rhythm.

There were no questions for Mr. Luker or Mr. Jelliffe; the members were all pleased with the revised design, and it was unanimously approved. Exhibit G

2. Kelly Miller Junior High School, 201 49th Street, N.E. Replacement school building. Concept. Mr. Lindstrom pointed out the location of the school, about two blocks north of East Capitol Street, east of the Anacostia River. He noted an article in the *Washington Post* expressing concern about the proposed demolition of the old building, which had been designed by noted architect Nathan Wyeth in the mid-1940s, but he observed that it would be very difficult to modify the building to meet today's institutional needs and the school's programs. He said the proposal was to demolish the building and build a new one, with the entrance moved from Brooks Street to 49th Street, on the west side of the site. He introduced Billy Farella from URS, who asked Jim Jelliffe from Fanning/Howey to make the presentation.

Mr. Jelliffe first showed a board with contexual photos showing the existing school, the residential areas on Brooks and 49th streets, and the D.C. Parks and Recreation Department's playing fields and pool to the north and east. He said the plans he would present had been developed with the full participation of the community. He said that basically, the new school would sit where the old one did, with a change in the orientation of the entrance and a slightly larger footprint. It would be a three-story building with a special bus entrance for handicapped children; the rest of the students would walk or use public transportation. He discussed the plan, noting that the physical education component had been placed close to the Parks and Recreation facilities and could be closed off and secured for after-hours use. Elevation drawings showed a red brick building with a darker brick at the first floor level, punched and ribbon windows, and east stone trim. The center entrance element on 49th Street would have a vertical emphasis, recalling that of the existing building, and it would be flanked by larger horizontal wings; the one containing the auditorium would depart from the linear organization of the rest of the building by featuring a curved roof on both the auditorium itself and the backstage area.

The Chairman said he was delighted to see that an effort had been made to evoke the original entrance block, but he wondered if it could not be evoked more literally, with the horizontal element at the top removed. He also questioned the use of so much glass in the entrance, especially on a facade facing west, and asked about preserving some of the elements of the original. Mr. Farella said they had discussed this with David Maloney from the District's Historic Preservation Review Board, but there were technical difficulties with reusing a lot of the original elements, especially the canopy with the school name, which, as Mr. Lindstrom pointed out was no longer correct: the school was at present called Kelly Miller *Middle* School, not *Junior High* School. Mr. Farella said they had talked about slicing off the front 8 inches of the canopy, including the old school name, and mounting it inside the school, in the lobby, and also using the profile of the pilasters in the new construction. He commented that a deep pilaster would help with the sun-screening on the west facade. Ms. Diamonstein observed that if they changed the entrance and took off the horizontal element over it, they would probably have to rethink their treatment of the two wings. The Vice-Chairman commented that if they displayed the old name inside the school it might be nice to include some information on the man for whom the school was named, as he was a dean of Howard University.

There was no further discussion; the Chairman asked the architects to return with further design development, but it was agreed that they were basically on the right track. Exhibit H

3. CFA 21/JUN/01-9 Cleveland Elementary School, 1825 8th Street, N.W. Building alterations and gymnasium. Concept. Mr. Lindstrom said this submission was for renovation of a school building, but the principal feature would be the addition of a gymnasium and multi-purpose wing. He introduced Leora Mirvish and Larry Barr from Quinn Evans Architects; Ms. Mirvish asked Mr. Barr to make the presentation

Mr. Barr said the school was located in the Shaw neighborhood and was a contributing structure in the greater U Street Historic District. It was constructed in 1911 with a third floor addition in 1937. He said the site contained only slightly more than a half-acre, about 11.5 acres short of what was generally considered adequate for elementary schools. He showed a site plan, pointing out T Street and 8th Street, and the two playgrounds that flanked the school on the north and south. He said the school was in relatively good shape, of masonry construction, with well-proportioned classrooms, high ceilings and abundant natural light. However, it lacked the kinds of spaces now considered necessary: a gymnasium, cafeteria, and a media center. The infrastructure was understandably inadequate for today's requirements.

Mr. Barr said they were using the south playground because it was already being used as a "gym" and because the neighborhood, which was to the south and west, felt strongly that the new entrance to the school ought to face that direction. He said the new entrance, which would be an on-grade accessible entrance, and the cafeteria would be on the first floor, the gymnasium on the second, and the art classroom, in a pavilion-like setting, on the third floor. The entrance would occur in a glass connector element that would join the old and the new sections. To minimize the effect of the 65 foot addition coming right up against a row of 30-foot townhouses, the heavier masonry part of the structure would end at approximately the height of the townhouses with a stepped-back, primarily glazed area above. Also, the center bay would be pulled forward to respect the rhythm of the street. Mr. Barr also pointed out that the cast stone elements of an existing "Gothic" entrance that would be destroyed for the new addition would be reused and set between a retaining wall and fence in front of the new entrance. All retaining walls would be rebuilt, and an iron fence with masonry piers would enclose the property. He noted also that there would be as much landscaping as possible, including an arts and sciences garden near the new entry plaza and trees around the redesigned north playground.

The Chairman was concerned about one detail–what appeared on the drawings as a white strip over the glazed third floor on the west facade; he said it seemed a jarring element in a brick and masonry vocabulary. Mr. Barr said that would probably be metal, in an off-white or cream color, and it was intended to provide a kind of cornice. Mr. Brown suggested that it be made less deep or detailed to complement the cornices on the adjacent townhouses; the Vice-Chairman thought it might help to break it up in some way so that it reflected the module of the windows. Otherwise, there was unanimous agreement that the design could be approved, and Mr. Barr was asked to submit the final designs when they were ready. Exhibit I

F. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

a. O.G. 01-135, 3303 Water Street, N.W. East Banc, Inc. New residential building. Concept. Mr. Martínez said this building would extend from Water Street (K Street) up 33rd Street to the Canal, on a site referred to as the PEPCO site because of the substation at the south end of the lot. He noted that the members had received the Georgetown Board's report as well as letters of support from the ANC and the Flour Mill Association. He said the Board had looked at the design twice and had visited the site. He read from their report which said they had no objection to the general concept design but recommended "further study of the treatment of the facade and the height of the privacy wall along the C&O Canal and the design of the K Street or Water Street facade and the entrance treatment". He said further recommendations were for the refinement of the relationship between the amount of masonry to the amount of glass in the elevations and the mechanical penthouse. The architects involved were Gary Handel from New York, architects for the Georgetown Incinerator project, and Frank Schlesinger, the local architect. Mr. Martínez then introduced architectural historian Christy Mizelle from Traceries to give the members some historical background on the site.

Ms. Mizelle gave a brief history of the Canal, noting that as paths were an issue with this project, that the mules pulled the barges on the north side of the Canal, and the southern paths were added by the Park Service sometime after the Interior Department purchased the Canal in 1938. She said the narrowest section of the paths was 2 feet, the widest 20, and the proposed building would front on a 14-foot-wide path with 6 feet of grass. Ms. Mizelle talked about the buildings that had been built along the Canal and the kinds of industries they housed, noting that the E.L. Dent Ironworks was formerly on what was later the PEPCO site, purchased by them c. 1895. An ice factory was on the site next door, but by 1954 only the PEPCO substation remained. A new substation was constructed in the 1980s, retaining the old south and east walls as a preservation measure. East Banc purchased the property north of the substation in December 2000 with the intention of constructing a residential building. She showed photos of the old buildings in the area, noting their industrial character, the large expanse of glass, and the flush brick walls. She said this was the kind of character they wanted to keep in the new building. With that she introduced architect Gary Edward Handel.

Mr. Handel noted first that he was collaborating on the design with local architect Frank Schlesinger. He described the boundaries of the site and noted that there was a 20-foot easement along the Canal and various easements related to windows required for residential buildings. Considering all this, it had been determined that a six-story building with three levels of underground parking, and a raised court above the parking for the enjoyment of the tenants, could be built on the site. He showed a model of the resultant L-shaped building, with a 5-foot privacy wall along the towpath, and the 20-foot easement broken up into a 14-foot walkway and a 6-foot planting zone. He said the landscaping would be done by Oehme & Van Sweden. A six-story building would be in character with other buildings in the area and was critical for them because the views to the Potomac were blocked by the substation, and because some degree of privacy was needed for the residents that looked out over the Canal. He said the Park Service would actually prefer a 10-foot wall as they did not want to have any sense of residential habitation along the Canal. The Assistant Secretary said the Georgetown Board would also prefer to add a few feet, bring the height to 6-7 feet so that people could not look over the wall into other people's homes. Mr. Handel said their goal was to design a building that did not replicate the

old buildings but looked right in that place. He introduced architect Frank Schlesinger to talk about the design.

Mr. Schlesinger said the building had been developed as two components–a "bar" along the canal and a "cube" between the bar and the Whitehurst Freeway. The module used for the bar was a series of piers 30 feet on center, with a glass infill set back at the piers so that a sense of the masonry of the piers would be felt. The windows were based on an aluminum window he had discovered. He said the bar would consist of essentially six bays of this module. He said the northeast corner was the critical one because of its relation to the Flour Mill project, and he showed on a model how the two came together and how the view of the Canal from the Flour Mill would be preserved by means of a setback. The southeast corner would be set back in the same way to preserve views of the Potomac. Mr. Schlesinger said the cube presented a different design problem, not only in terms of volumetric proportions but because it was located in a sort of "hostile environment"–the freeway was to the south, cutting across the second and third floors, PEPCO was to the east, and there was an office building to the west. While definitive elevations had not yet been developed for the K Street facade, current plans were to push out the central section of the second and third floors 8 feet, creating a solid bay along the freeway with windows only at the east and west. This overhang would create a porte-cochere type of entry off the street and into the building lobby. The top three floors would also be cantilevered out, but with windows, like those on the canal frontage, to take advantage of the river views. The rest of the cube would have a punched type of window. Mr. Schlesinger reiterated that they were not trying to replicate an industrial building, only trying to evoke an image. Mr. Handel said the materials for the building would be a red Cushwa brick except for the plinth, which would be stone.

The Chairman said he found the building very handsome, and the site plan, massing, and setbacks to preserve and enhanee views excellent, but he thought there was just too much glass for a residential building, and the look was too much like a factory. He did not object to the height, which he thought was appropriate for the area, and he did not want to see any Federalist revival details, but he thought there were ways to hark back to the industrial waterfront without having a factory recall reminiscent of Vienna or Germany in the 1920s. The Vice-Chairman agreed with these remarks, and Mr. Martínez said they were similar to what the Georgetown Board had said. The decision was to remand the project to the Board for further diseussion with the applicants on the character of the faeades, particularly the amount of glass. Exhibit J

b. Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without objection.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

b. Appendix II (The agenda order was reversed and the Appendix taken up first.) The Appendix was approved without objection.

a. S.L. 01-059, 2800 Davenport Street, N.W. Fischman/Rabinowitz residence. New single family dwelling. Coneept development. (Last seen: 17 May 2001.) Mr. Lindstrom said the owners had complied with the Commission's last directive and lowered their house 2 feet; the roof had been lowered by 1 foot and the house as a whole by 1foot. He said they had also brought in their plans for the bridge, and they had brought samples of the stone they intended to use for the bridge, wall faeings, and the visible part of the foundation. Ms. Rabinowitz showed a stone sample and one of the wood for the house, which would be allowed to weather naturally. Then she

recalled the request to reduce the verticality of the Davenport Street facade, and she showed drawings, pointing out a ledge that would extend out 2 1/2 feet and noting that there would be a change of material below. She showed two versions: one with a stone facing and the garage doors in cedar, and the other using a dark stucco facing, which she and her husband preferred because it would make that part of the facade recede, and because there was already a lot of stone planned for that area. There was a discussion of how best to treat the lower part of the facade and other foundation areas with an eye to expense as well as aesthetics. On the garage door facade, the Chairman thought a compromise solution would be to use stone in the form of three pillars with stucco on the walls between.

Ms. Rabinowitz said they had been working with a landscape architect and the Park Service arborist and were committed to planting indigenous, non-invasive plants which would provide screening and erosion control. There was further discussion about the character and material of the foundation walls with a neighbor, Peter Haile. The Vice-Chairman then asked if there were any design drawings for the bridge, a major free-standing element. Mr. Lindstrom said they now had the locations definitely set and all the measurements needed, and they would come back with final construction drawings. With that, the discussion ended , and Mr. Fischman and Ms. Rabinowitz said they would return with final details. Exhibit J

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:55 p.m.

Signed,

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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EXHIBIT A

2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Commission of Fine Arts reviewed designs for the five dollar gold coin and one dollar silver coin commemorating the 2002 Winter Olympic games at its meeting on 21 June. The results were as follows:

Gold obverse: Design #8 was preferred over #6, the choice of the sponsoring organization and the CCCAC, because it included the Olympic Rings as well as the contrasting surfaces.

Gold reverse: The preference was for #10.

Silver obverse: Either #1 or #3 was considered acceptable.

Silver reverse: Design #5 was preferred, but it was recommended that care be taken to ensure that the city skyline and the mountains are separated by some surface treatment to avoid confusion.

The staff is always available should any questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable Jay W. Johnson, Director
United States Mint
801 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

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EXHIBIT B

2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Gittens:

The Commission of Fine Arts reviewed a revised concept for the 12th Street and Maine Avenue underpass murals and found it much improved. However, the members thought it would be best to get rid of all realistic elements so as not to distract motorists. If necessary, they could be included as very small elements at pedestrian level to interest those walking through the underpass. The main goal is to eliminate the dreariness of the tunnels through the use of light-hearted, colorful, abstract patterns–which you have already succeeded in producing.

The exterior face of the underpass is really just part of the city and does not call for any decoration.

The Commission looks forward to seeing a final design and offers the assistance of the staff should any questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Anthony Gittens, Executive Director
D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities
410 8th Street, N.W., 5th floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

cc. Ann Simpson-Mason, D.C. Department of Public Works

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EXHIBIT C

2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Carlstrom:

At its meeting on 21 June 2001, the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial Project Foundation provided the Commission with an informational presentation on the objectives of the design competition and the winning scheme by the ROMA Group. The members were pleased to meet the designers, Bonnie Fisher and Boris Dramov, and to see their design for the memorial. The basic concept for memorializing Dr. King seems to be well defined. However, the members had several areas of concern with the concept in respect to the competition guidelines and the rules of the Commemorative Works Act. The designers acknowledge that there is much to be done as they develop their scheme. The Commission looks forward to working with the design team and the National Park Service in addressing issues such as height, access, and enclosure.

As always, the staff is available for assistance should questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Terry Carlstrom
Regional Director, National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

cc: Dr. Harry E Johnston, MLK Jr. Memorial Project Foundation

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2 July 2001

EXHIBIT D

Dear Ambassador Williams:

It was a pleasure to see you during our public meeting of 21 June to discuss the selection of stone materials for the National World War II Memorial. As you know, the members dropped by the Rainbow Pool to take a look at a number of samples on site. There is no substitute for natural lighting; seeing the stones in both sunlight and shade (and splashed with a bit of water) helped everyone visualize the ultimate outcome. Far from blinding the visitor (as a white marble or light-colored stone would do), the combination of granites will provide a rich and varied palette.

For the record, the approved granites are: (1) Mount Airy for the Rainbow Pool coping (matching the existing stone), (2) Academy Black for the pool apron (the bottom of the pool will be concrete), (3) Moss Green for the center panels of the plaza pavement pattern, (4) Rio Verde for the panel surrounds and plaza borders (a clear contrast with the Moss Green is strongly recommended), (5) Green County for the paving grid and general ground, and (6) Kershaw for the vertical elements. We all look forward to seeing a mock-up of the materials on site, providing the full range of finishes the architect intends using for the memorial.

The Commission looks forward to further consideration of the sculpture elements when Ray Kaskey is ready for a public presentation. The members are excited by the glimpses they've had so far and are eager for the public to be made aware of this critical aspect of the memorial as soon as it is practical. Finally, let us know if we can be of any help with respect to the inscriptions, the selection of which should provide the poetic uplift necessary to any commemorative work.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable, F. Haydn Williams
Chairman, Site and Design Committee
World War II Memorial
American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22201

cc: John Parsons
Leo Daly
George Hartman

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EXHIBIT E

2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Pond:

The Commission was pleased to see you during its meeting of 21 June 2001 and wishes to thank you and your staff for the presentation on the Commemorative Plaque addition to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The members found the Site Selection Study circulated before the meeting to be most helpful. Notwithstanding the harsh commentary given in testimony during the public meeting, we accept your diplomatic request to withdraw the submission so that a collaborative proposal can be developed. The Commission looks forward to reviewing the outcome of this joint study.

As always, the staff is available for assistance should questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Kenneth S. Pond
Executive Director
The American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201

cc: Terry Carlstrom, NPS

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2 July 2001

EXHIBIT F

Dear Mr. Carlstrom:

During its public meeting of 21 June 2001, the Commission reviewed and disapproved the submitted security scheme for the Washington Monument. The Commission understands the necessity for security and fully supports any valid effort that will remove the unsightly mess that currently surrounds the Monument, including the jersey barriers as well as the seasonal snow fences used for "crowd control". However, the members believe, especially following an inspection of an on-site mock-up, that the proposed bollards, more particularly their location, would create as much of an eyesore as the current conditions.

The submitted design for a string of bollards 200 feet out from the Monument would be an intrusion on the landscape. A computer simulation of what this installation would look like confirmed our worst fears. The string creates an undulating, ragged line that any onlooker will think is visually a part of the memorial design, and an unfortunate one.

The Commission strongly recommends that the Park Service study a broader security solution. The obvious (and preferred) alternative would be to design a system of bollards and chains at the back of the sidewalks fronting the avenues and streets that define the Washington Monument Grounds. This would help not only eliminate the proliferation of existing security elements currently at the Monument and on the Grounds, including the "temporary" snow fencing which constitutes a visual embarrassment, but provide a natural and (hopefully) elegant border that would complement rather than fight the landscape. This solution has at least three advantages: it would add significantly to the protection of the Monument; it would protect the visiting public; and it would remove the stigma associated with obvious security installations.

The Commission is aware that its recommendation will add to the cost of this project. Nevertheless, the bottom line should not be a factor when the protection of one of the nation's greatest symbols is at stake. We look forward to working closely with you on this important endeavor. The staff is available should any questions arise in the interim.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Terry Carlstrom
Regional Director, National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

cc: John G. Parsons
Arnold Goldstein

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EXHIBIT G

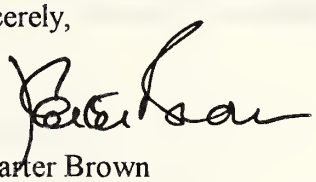
2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Block:

At its meeting of 21 June 2001, the Commission reviewed and approved the revised concept submission for a replacement building for the Patterson Elementary School, at 4355 South Capitol Street, SW. The members found the revised concept to be much more appropriate for an elementary school and feel it will be an enhancement to the community. The design team successfully incorporated the recommendations to "enliven" the building, making it more inviting and less institutional.

Please submit the final design and construction documents for review when ready. As always, the staff is available for assistance should you have questions.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Stanley N. Block, P.E.
Chief, Design Management Branch
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

cc: Walter Hernson, DCPS
Jeffrey C. Luker, AIA, Quinn Evans Architects

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EXHIBIT H

2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Block:

At its meeting of 21 June 2001, the Commission reviewed and approved the concept submission for the replacement building for the Kelly Miller Middle School. Although the loss of the original building is regrettable, the new structure and its orientation should prove to be an enhancement to the school system and the neighborhood. The members made the suggestion that the facade of the central entrance pavilion should emulate, as closely as possible, that of the existing building. This change to the proposed entrance pavilion likely will prompt corresponding changes to the flanking elevations. Acknowledging the unique design character of the historic school in the new building would give the community a sense of continuity and a recognizable identity in the special features of the main entrance.

Please submit a revised concept design for review when ready. Our next meetings are scheduled for 19 July and 20 September. As always, the staff is available for assistance should you have questions.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Stanley N. Block, P.E.
Chief, Design Management Branch
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

cc: Walter Hernson, DCPS

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EXHIBIT I

2 July 2001

Dear Mr. Block:

At its meeting of 21 June 2001, the Commission reviewed and approved the concept submission for the renovation of and additions to the Cleveland Elementary School at 1825 8th Street, NW. Overall the members were pleased with the proposal as presented. However, there was one item that the members felt warranted additional study--the west elevation of the gymnasium addition. The roof overhang above the upper windows of the gymnasium seemed too heavy and should be either reduced in thickness or detailed to complement the adjacent townhouse's cornice.

Please submit the final design and construction documents for review when ready. As always, the staff is available for assistance should you have questions.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Stanley N. Block, P.E.
Chief, Design Management Branch
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

cc: Walter Hernson, DCPS

21 June 2001

EXHIBIT J

OLD GEORGETOWN ACT
AGENDA ITEM EXHIBIT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-135 HPA. 01-279	3303 Water Street, NW 3303 K Street, LLC East Banc, Inc	New residential building - conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD. Case was returned to the Old Georgetown Board for further review of design development of elevations at their meeting 3 July 2001.

21 June 2001

EXHIBIT J

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE
AGENDA ITEM EXHIBIT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 01-059	2800 Davenport Street, NW. Fischman/Rabinowitz Residence.	New single family dwelling - Concept.

RECOMMENDATION: No objection to concept design for a new single family dwelling as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 19 June 2001 provided: the foundation and retaining walls visible from Davenport Street are faced with natural or simulated stone and all other portions of the visible foundation walls are a dark colored stucco including the area surrounding the garage doors. File new submission of working drawings, including details, material samples and construction drawings of the bridge and retaining walls, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready. (Previous: S.L. 01-026.)